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1920 ❁ 1921
CATALOG



THE MUNSON NURSERIES

DENISON

T E X A S



Please Read the Following

TERMS, CONDITIONS, SHIPPING, ETC.

1. **Cash** (by Draft, Money Order, or Registered Letter) with order will secure prompt filling. No goods shipped unless **Cash or Satisfactory Security Accompanies** the order. If personal checks are sent, include 15 cents for collection, which amount they cost us.

2. **To Secure Goods Not Wanted Sent at Once**, send one-half the cost with the order. No reserve will be made otherwise. **Goods will be shipped "C. O. D."** only when one-half payment is sent with order, or satisfactory proof of reliability is furnished.

3. **Our Responsibility Ceases** after delivery, except for mistakes in filling, which must be reported **immediately** after receipt of goods to admit of adjustment. A double system of checking is employed in putting up orders, so that mistakes are rare, and sometimes customers complain of an error and afterwards find it was their own mistake.

4. **Substitution.** If it is not explicitly stated in the order that no substitution is permitted in case the variety ordered is sold out, we shall consider permission to substitute granted, and then put in place of the variety ordered, always with its correct name, and one of equal or better value, unless such is not in stock, when the variety will be left unfilled and the money for it returned.

5. In order to secure what you wish, send your order early in the season, before stock is sold. Orders received late in the season may expect to find assortments broken in any nursery.

6. **Please do not order articles not named in catalog.** We catalog only what we have for sale, and aim to sell only what we produce.

7. **Customers Will Generally Be Most Successful** in getting desirable assortments by leaving the selection, in part at least, to us, as we have much experience in testing and growing for market; but we desire everyone to have his or her choice as nearly as possible.

8. **Guarantee and Responsibility.** We send out thrifty and healthy stock, properly packed and in good condition, take railroad or express receipt "in good order," and are not responsible for losses or damages caused by delays. We do not replace trees that die under conditions over which we have no control, such as drouths, freezes, excessive rains, unsuitable soils, improper handling and after-care. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to label, and agree to replace all such as may by accident or oversight prove untrue to name free of charge, it is mutually agreed and understood between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for such untrue trees or plants.

9. **It is to Our Own Interest** to give customers the best terms and selections possible. But we cannot prevent Drouths, Severe Winters, Early and Late Frosts, Insects and Rabbits, etc., from cutting nor plants from dying by bad treatment in other hands, **hence we never insure trees to live after leaving our possession**, but we do deliver stock in good order, true to name. In case we fail in these we replace at once or refund money. After stock is accepted, we replace none that may die after planting. Unsatisfactory stock must be reported at once on receipt of same to secure adjustment.

10. **We Are Responsible to All of Our Customers**, and to them only, for the character of the goods, and to them or their forwarders—express and railway companies—we guarantee to deliver stock in good order, true to name. With such delivery our responsibility ceases.

11. **Season for Shipping and Transplanting.** We begin digging strawberry plants October 15, **not earlier**, and other stock November 10, and continue almost uninterruptedly to dig and ship until March 10, November, December and February being the best months in which to transplant in the South.

12. **Trees and Plants by Mail or Parcel Post.** Packages or bales of trees not measuring over 72 inches in length and girth combined can be sent by Parcel Post up to 50 pounds. The zone rates apply. If any of our customers desire their orders sent by Parcel Post, we will send them that way, but remittance must be made to cover cost of postage as same has to be paid in advance.

Prices

13. **Quantity Prices.** As noted thruout the catalog, the prices are given for "each," "dozen" and "100." When 1 to 5 of a **variety** is wanted, use the "each price." When 6 to 39 of a **variety** is wanted, use the "dozen rate." When 40 to 400 of a **variety** is wanted, use the "100 rate." When 401 or more of a **variety** is wanted, use the "thousand rate," which is 100 rate multiplied by 10, less 10%. The word "**variety**" refers to one particular kind, and not to the class to which that kind belongs. For example, suppose an order has 150 peach trees; if these 150 peach trees are all of one variety, then it would be entitled to the "100" rate. But if the 150 peach trees consist of several varieties, then each variety will take the price according to the quantity listed for that variety, for example:

40 of **variety "A"** would take the "100 rate."
20 of **variety "B"** would take the "dozen rate."
6 of **variety "C"** would take the "dozen rate."
60 of **variety "D"** would take the "100 rate."
2 of **variety "E"** would take the "each rate."
4 of **variety "F"** would take the "each rate."
10 of **variety "G"** would take the "dozen rate."
1 of **variety "H"** would take the "each rate."
7 of **variety "I"** would take the "dozen rate."

14. **Prices in Relation to Transportation.** The prices in the catalog is for the stock only at Denison. The purchaser pays the Transportation Charges. We have found that by pricing the stock alone and the purchaser paying transportation makes a lower combination than if we attempted to quote **delivered prices**.

15. **Charges for Packing.** At the prices named in our Catalog, we will pack free and deliver to express or freight office in Denison all orders that amount to \$4 or more. But as the packing expense for material and labor is very expensive we cannot afford to pack free on orders of less than \$4, as we find in many cases the packing cost will amount to more than what we receive for the stock. So on orders amounting to \$3.95 or less, add **fifty cents** to assist to defray the packing expense.

Our Shipping Facilities

in every direction from Denison are most excellent. The following railways and express companies operate into and out of Denison:

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway (Five Divisions).
Houston & Texas Central Railway (Southern Pacific lines).
Texas and Pacific Railway.
Frisco System.
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway.
Texas Electric Railway.
American Railway Express.
Electric Express.



"A Small Expenditure for Trees and Shrubs Will Greatly Increase the Beauty and Value of Your Home"

Care of Trees on Arrival

BE CAREFUL in unpacking to note everything, and **immediately "heel in" in moist soil till planted, or plant at once. Never allow the roots to dry, or failure will most likely result.** If the stock is received in a frozen condition, place the bales or boxes in a dark cellar or bury in earth till thawed out.

Before planting remove all broken and extra long roots with a sharp knife, cutting from below outward, not above downward. One-year-old peach or apple trees should be cut back to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high; leave no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to their half length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the trees stood in the nursery row, excepting dwarf pear and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

The ground should be thoroughly plowed and subsoiled at least fifteen inches deep. If to be set in land which cannot be plowed, dig holes not less than eighteen inches deep and three feet across. Then fill up with rich, mellow earth, but no fresh manure, to such a point that the tree set thereon will stand the same depth in soil, when the hole is filled, as it stood in the nursery row. Lean the tree to the south considerably and fill in among the roots carefully with mellow soil, and when completely covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly down with the foot, after which level up the hole with loose soil, which should not be tramped. If the soil is dry, pour in a bucketful or two of water before filling the hole, and when settled away, level up with loose soil. Keep the soil thoroughly pulverized about the tree, and free from weeds during the growing season. Do not water through the summer time by pouring water on top of the ground, but dig trenches around the tree and fill with water every evening until ground is thoroughly saturated below the roots; then no more watering will be needed for two weeks. Partial surface watering kills more trees than it saves. Water only in drouth, when trees show need of it.

For more detailed information on this subject and on future care of trees, we respectfully refer you to American Fruit Culturist, or Bailey's Principles of Fruit Culture, found in the list of books.

For information on Spraying, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experimental Station, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. They will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The National Government and most all the states maintain a department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

Transportation Rates

Nursery stock, when baled and completely wrapped, takes first class rates by freight. When boxed, takes third class rates by freight. That is, where the first class rate is \$1.30 per 100 pounds, the third class rate is 90 cents per 100 pounds. But in many cases the cost of box and the extra weight of box more than offsets the gain made by thus packing. That is, if 300 trees baled will weigh 350 pounds, they would weigh 500 pounds if boxed.

Nursery stock by express takes class 2 rates to all states. The class 2 rates are 20 to 25% less than the regular merchandise express rates.

Unless the shipment of stock is large, we suggest that it be sent by express, as it is more satisfactory, rapid and safer. We find that on shipment of 300 pounds or less the express charges are as low by express as by freight, and on bales of 125 pounds or less the express is even lower. When shipments are very large, we can box so they will carry safely by freight, even if out two weeks or more. The most unsatisfactory thing about freight shipments is that they are often subject to delays, sometimes in bad spells of weather.

In making your order, please give explicit directions for shipment. When such are not given, we will use our best judgment as regards our customer's interest and safety of stock, but will not be responsible for any dissatisfaction.

Horticultural Information

FOR the benefit of our customers and friends, we have listed below a set of books that touches upon nearly every phase of fruit and ornamental growing. The prices attached are the prices of the publishers, and we will take pleasure to order any of our books at such cost prices to us. By allowing our customers the cost price, the books will be sent direct from the publishers. We do not keep the books in stock, for if we did we would have to charge a higher price in order to cover expenses of keeping such in stock, as rent for room, transportation from publishers here, etc. All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed, and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. No discounts.

FRUITS AND FRUIT CULTURE.

American Apple Orchard, The. F. A. Waugh.....	\$1.75
American Peach Orchard. F. A. Waugh.....	1.75
American Grape Growing and Wine Making. G. Husman.....	1.75
American Fruit Culturist, The. J. J. Thomas.....	3.50
Annals of Horticulture. L. H. Bailey.....	1.50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.00
Beginners' Guide to Fruit Growing. F. A. Waugh.....	1.00
Cape Cod Cranberries. J. Webb.....	.40
Cider Maker's Hand Book, The. F. M. Trowbridge.....	1.25
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture, H. H. Hume.....	2.50
Dwarf Fruit Trees. F. A. Waugh.....	.80
Foundations of American Grape Culture. T. V. Munson.....	2.50
Fruit Harvesting, Marketing, Storing. F. A. Waugh.....	1.60
Gardening for Pleasure. P. Henderson.....	2.00
Grape Culturist. A. S. Fuller.....	1.75
Grape Grower's Guide. W. Chorlton.....	1.25
Manual of American Grape Growing, by U. P. Hedrick. This is a very recent work and no doubt the very best and latest work on grapes.....	2.50
Making Horticulture Pay. M. G. Kains.....	1.75
Modern Fruit Marketing. B. S. Brown.....	1.60
My Vineyard at Lakeview.....	.80
Nut Culturist, The. A. S. Fuller.....	1.75
Peach Culture. J. A. Fulton.....	1.50
Pear Culture for Profit. P. T. Quinn.....	1.25
Plant Propagation. Greenhouse and Nursery Practice. M. G. Kains.....	2.00
Propagation of Plants. A. S. Fuller.....	1.75
Plums and Plum Culture. F. A. Waugh.....	2.25
Practical Fruit Grower. S. T. Maynard.....	.80
Principles and Practice of Pruning. M. G. Kains.....	2.50
Quince Culture. W. W. Meech.....	1.25
Small Fruit Culturist, The. A. S. Fuller.....	1.50
Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller.....	.40
Successful Fruit Culture. S. T. Maynard.....	1.60
Systematic Pomology. F. A. Waugh.....	1.60

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants. C. L. Allen.....	2.00
Chrysanthemum, The. A. Herrington.....	.80
Gardening for Pleasure. P. Henderson.....	2.00
Greenhouses: Their Construction and Equipment. W. J. Wright.....	1.75
Greenhouse Construction. L. R. Taft.....	2.00
Greenhouse Management. L. R. Taft.....	2.00
Home Floriculture. E. E. Rexford.....	1.60
How to Make a Country Place. J. D. Sawyer.....	3.00
How to Make Money Growing Violets. G. Saltford.....	.30
Making Horticulture Pay. M. G. Kains.....	1.75
New Handbook of Plants. P. Henderson.....	3.00
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.50
Practical Floriculture. P. Henderson.....	2.00
Window Flower Garden, The. J. J. Heinrich.....	.80
Your Plants. J. Sheehan.....	.40

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

Drainage for Profit and Drainage for Health. G. E. Waring.....	1.60
Farm Drainage. H. F. French.....	1.60
Farm Sewage. E. M. Santee.....	.80
Irrigation Farming. L. M. Wilcox.....	2.00
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard. H. Stewart.....	1.60
Land Drainage. M. Miles.....	1.60

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND FORESTRY.

Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelter and Live Fences. E. P. Powell.....	\$.80
How to Make a Country Place. J. D. Sawyer.....	3.00
Landscape Gardening. F. A. Waugh.....	1.00
Natural Style in Landscape Gardening. F. A. Waugh.....	2.50
Outdoor Theatres. F. A. Waugh.....	2.50
Ornamental Gardening for Americans. E. A. Long.....	2.00
Practical Forestry. A. S. Fuller.....	1.75
Rural Improvement. F. A. Waugh.....	1.60
The Landscape Beautiful. F. A. Waugh.....	2.50

PESTS, INSECTS, PLANT DISEASES AND WEEDS.

Fumigation Methods. W. G. Johnson.....	\$1.75
Insects and Insecticides. C. W. Weed.....	1.75
Insects Injurious to Vegetables. F. H. Chittenden.....	1.75

For Information on Spraying, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experiment Station, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. They will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The National Government and most all the States maintain a department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

[Note—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist, or United States Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.] Your postmaster can give you correct address of the Experiment Station in your State.

FOUNDATION OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE

By T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas.

Price, \$2.50.

The Best Work on Grapes Published in the United States.

This magnificent book is a monument that will perpetuate the memory of one who spent his noble life in the study of this fascinating subject, the Grape. It was indeed fortunate that the author put together in book form the results of his life work. Had he delayed it five years longer from the date of its publication (1908) the world would have been the loser.

This work has taken its place as the best book on grape culture in America, as is evidenced by the many highly complimentary testimonials from men who stand high in the viticultural world, as well as botanists, vineyardists, and amateur grape growers.

The book is strongly bound in buckram, with beautiful title on cover, embossed in gold. It is printed upon fine glazed paper, giving most beautiful, clear impressions of type and half-tone full page engravings, 90 in number, 252 pages in all, 7½x10 inches. The book contains 8 chapters upon the different divisions of the subject as follows: I. Botany of American Grapes. II. Breeding of Varieties of Grapes. III. Description of Varieties. IV. Adaptation of Varieties. V. How to Start a Vineyard, including Trellising, Pruning, Training, etc. VI. Protecting the Vineyard from Insects and Fungi. VII. Disposition of the Crop. VIII. The Grape for Home Adornment; Shade, Fruit and Health.

ANNOUNCEMENT

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY

Those who are interested and desiring to get a start of the famous **E. B. THOMPSON STRAIN** of the **RINGLET BARRED ROCKS** write to the undersigned for information and prices on EGGS FOR SETTING and young cockerels in season.

MRS. WILL B. MUNSON,

Box 315, Denison, Texas.

Apples

Plant Apple Trees in the South 20 feet apart north and south by 30 feet apart east and west, requiring 73 trees per acre. Best corn or cotton sandy land is suitable.

Read Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture, price \$1.75; or American Apple Orchard, \$1.75.

One to 5 of a variety at "each" price.

Six to 39 of a variety at the "dozen" rate.

Forty or more of a variety at the "hundred" rate.

Prices: 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen; \$60.00 per 100.

DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

Early Harvest.—Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market, but rather tender for shipping.

Red June.—Tree slow grower, but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

Jonathan.—Of American origin. Medium; if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish, conical, rich, bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

Ben Davis.—Tree healthy, vigorous, and abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

Stayman (Stayman's Winesap).—Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap; originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

Delicious.—Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

Arkansas Black.—Vigorous, abundant; dark red, medium; excellent market.

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig; Paragon).—Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a dark mottled red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. Large fruit and better tree than Winesap, of which it is a seedling.

Winesap.—Medium; roundish, conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, dessert or for general winter use.

Hyslop Crab.—Bright carmine to dark purplish red, covered with thick blue bloom.

SPECIAL NEW APPLE.

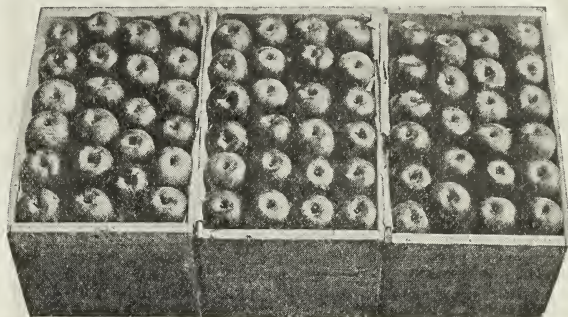
Sorsby No. 1.—This is a variety brought to our notice by L. H. Sorsby of Texarkana. We have seen the fruit and eaten of it. It is of high quality, fine eating and cooking. The apple is large, yellow skin with red side, large in size. Mr. Sorsby claims that the trees have never failed to bear most excellent crops, bringing a premium price in the market. It has the appearance of the old favorite Gravenstein, only it is larger. This season we have but 50 trees. Price until sold out, **\$1.50 per tree.**

Figs

Hardy in south Texas. In north Texas unprotected tops will sometime winter-kill, but when frozen tops are cut off new shoots will come and bear fruit late in summer of same season. Like rich garden soil. Plant ten feet apart.

Price: Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.00.

Magnolia (Dalmation).—Large, light yellow, with slightly brown cheek. Of excellent quality. Unusually productive. Fine for preserves.



Winesap Apples

Quinces

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Quinces need very rich, deep, well-drained soil. They are better for careful culture.

Price: Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

Meech.—Very fine and prolific. None better in growth or quality of fruit.

Elaeagnus Longipes, Goumi

Here is a magnificent shrub, with leaves dark green above and silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one small, long seed), of refreshing, tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here. **Price, 50c each.**

Jujube

Jujube.—This is a fruit introduced from China. There are many varieties, the same as our plums, some indifferent and some very good. The tree is handsome, having beautiful glossy leaves, and a fruit at every leaf, making a beautiful ornamental tree. The fruit is shape of an olive, has dry pulp of good flavor, but very mild in acid, rather a nutty flavor. We have succeeded in growing some seedlings from one of the best varieties.

Price, each, \$1.00.

Hardy Orange

Hardy Orange (Citrus Trifoliata).—This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

Prices.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$.15	\$1.60	\$8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.30	2.75	15.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5.00	35.00
Small 1-yr. seedlings, 3 to 6 in.	.05	.35	2.00

Pears

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back to 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre.

One to 5 trees of a variety at the "each" price.

Six to 39 at the "dozen" rate.

Forty or more at the "100" rate.

Prices: \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; \$80.00 per 100.

Bartlett.—Large, clear, bright yellow, with blush on sunny side, oblong shape, tapering gradually toward stem end. Flesh white, buttery and rich, juicy.

Garber.—A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

Kieffer.—A most successful grower for the Southwest. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Bears young. Of supposed Chinese Sand Pear and Bartlett hybrid. Size very large, very handsome, skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek. Does not ripen to perfection on tree, but if picked when skin shows trace of yellow it will ripen to perfection, making a very juicy, delicious pear with a musky aroma. As near blight-proof as pear can be.



Kieffer Pear

Plums

Named in order of ripening.

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Succeed on thinner land than peach, with more clay, and thrive where the peach will. All succeed well nearly everywhere.

Read Plums and Plum Culture (Waugh), \$2.25.

One to 5 of a variety at the "each" price.

Six to 39 at the "dozen" rate.

Forty or more of a variety at the "100" rate.

Prices: \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.; \$80.00 per 100.

Milton.—A cross of Wild Goose with some Americana variety. Better in quality than Wild Goose; nearly as large. Bright red with small white dots, very handsome. Late bloomer, but ripens early, just before Abundance. Persistent to tree after ripening. Resists rot and curculio well.

Abundance.—Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear, it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quality superb.

Gonzales.—Fruit very large, meaty, of brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very valuable.

America.—A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling. Considered one of Burbank's best productions. Very valuable.

Burbank.—Large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

Minco.—Seedling of Wayland pollinated by Miner. Tree very vigorous, free from disease. Fruit large, red, very late.

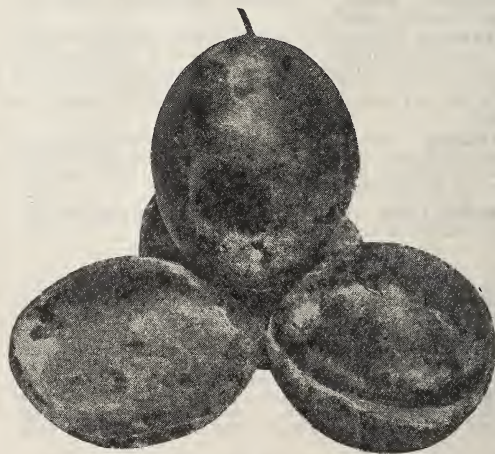
Ward.—Of the Native Big Tree Plum class, or *Prunus Americana*. Fruit medium, red with slight down. Of peculiar flavor. The very latest of cultivated varieties.

THE SPECIAL NEW PLUM—THE MUNSON PLUM.

This is the extraordinary plum to which we made reference by note in our last season's catalog.

This plum was originated by Mr. W. B. Richardson of Lufkin, Texas, and named in honor of T. V. Munson (now deceased).

It was grown from seed of the Normand plum by Mr. Richardson, and appears to be crossed with America or similar blooded variety.



Abundance Plums

It ripens very early, just after Funk and May Beauty and before Milton and Abundance. Its date of ripening here is the last week of May and first week of June. While it ripens early it blooms quite late, thus escaping most late freezes, and its record of bearing is ahead of all other varieties.

It is very large, yellow with red cheek, resembling the America, but much more showy, being larger even when the tree is very full. Its quality is even better than the America.

Our reputation of introducing only meritorious varieties stands behind this variety.

We have only a limited number of trees at \$1.25 each.

Peaches

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

After the tree is transplanted, we cannot emphasize the fact too much that it is quite important to cut the tree back to about at least 24 to 28 inches high, and to a single stem. This not only starts the tree off right, but also is quite a factor in getting a good successful stand to grow. We have seen peach trees from the same lot that were transplanted, and a part cut back. In the part that was cut back, every tree grew and made a vigorous growth. In the part that was not cut back, many of the trees did not start off, others were slow in starting off and made indifferent growth, while only a few made any sort of vigorous growth.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March, and where you find gum around the surface clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them; then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

Thinning. When a tree sets an overload, it pays to thin out the fruit, even if two-thirds of the crop has to be taken off. It relieves the tree, and the remaining fruit will grow to be large, fine flavored and handsome, whereas if the tree is left overloaded, the fruit will be small, inferior, of poor flavor. The thinning should be done just when the young fruit is about the size of marbles, and thinned out so that the peaches will be not less than 3 to 4 inches apart on the tree. The extra price for the thinned fruit will more than pay for the fruit destroyed.

1 to 5 of a variety at the "each" price.

6 to 39 of a variety at the "dozen" rate.

40 to 300 of a variety at the "100" rate.

300 or more of a variety at the "1,000" rate.

Prices: 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen; \$60.00 per 100.

Varieties Named in Order of Ripening.

Victor.—Extra early, ripe here May 20th. White semi-cling, with red cheek on one side. Quality as fine as to be found in the extra early varieties.

Early Wheeler.—Firm white cling with blush skin, making a showy, handsome peach. Ships well. Large.

Triumph.—Medium in size, tree very prolific. Yellow flesh. Freestone.

Yellow Swan.—Large, showy yellow freestone, very handsome.

Mamie Ross.—A sure, prolific, semi-cling. Creamy white with red cheek.

Dr. Burton.—Similar to Mamie Ross, but better in quality, and flower seems to be more hardy.

Carman.—Originated by J. W. Stubenrauch of Mexia, Texas, about 30 years ago, and still maintains its place as a profitable white semi-cling peach to follow the Mamie Ross.

Kelly Surprise.—A fine yellow freestone to follow the Mamie Ross or Carman.

Slappy.—A yellow freestone of highest quality to precede the Elberta.

Chinese Cling.—Large white clingstone. Not very prolific, but the size makes up for shyness in bearing.

Elberta.—A large yellow freestone to ripen here the last week of July. Very popular as a canning peach.

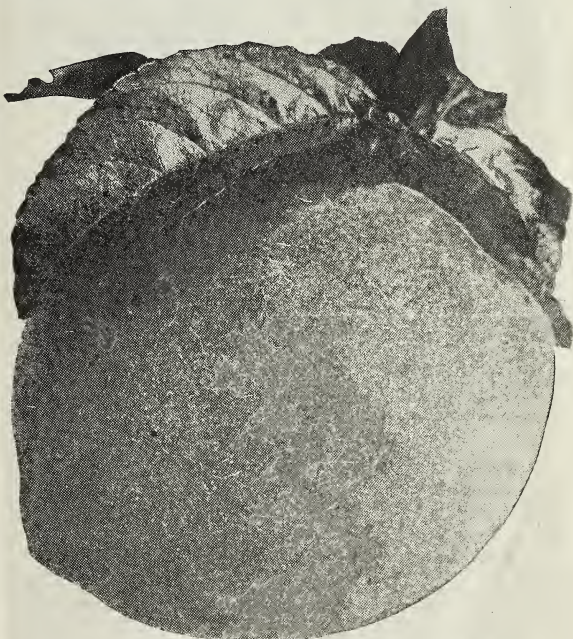
Frank.—Originated by J. W. Stubenrauch. Has blood of Mamie Ross and Bell October. A yellow cling stone of excellent quality. Large and showy. Very hardy in flower and has borne most every year in its place of origin and in seasons when other varieties have failed. Reports from parts of country hold up its reputation made at home. **Special price, \$1.00 each.**

Lady Lindsey.—A seedling that came up in the yard of Mrs. George Lindsey of Greenville, Texas, and brought to our attention by L. L. Bowman of same place. Very large and attractive, having a rich red skin underlaid with yellow. Flesh of golden yellow, juicy and of fine quality. It ripens after the Munson Cling and before the Henrietta, filling in the gap between these two excellent clingstones, making a fine trio of yellow clingstone peaches.

Henrietta.—An extra fine late September Yellow Clingstone with red cheek. Large.

Raisin Cling.—A medium size white cling stone, with mottled red and brown skin, with red running thru the white flesh. Very sweet. Has about one-fourth Indian blood.

Hazel.—A large size white cling ripening late in September.



Elberta Peach

Apricots

Plant 18 feet each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Succeed best in limestone soil; bloom very early in spring. Should be treated like peaches. Very successful in most parts of the west on high ground. **Prices:** 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Nellie.—One of a selection of varieties discovered in Mexico by the late Gilbert Onderdonk. Medium size, good quality, and one of the most sure bearers among apricots in this section.

Pecan Trees

Price: 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$1.75 each; \$18.00 per dozen; \$140.00 per 100.

After trying and seeing the results of many varieties, we find the two following as good as any to be had:

Stuart.—Nuts large or very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long, oblong with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Van Deman.—Large to very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown with purplish markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

Cultural Note.—Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots; so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plants the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface.) Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used, it would be well to spade up the ground about 8 inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.

Persimmons

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are the royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

Prices: Each, 75c; per dozen, \$7.00.

The following are the best Japanese varieties and all hardy here: **Costata, Hyakume, Hyachia, Triumph, Okame and Dia Dia Maru.** If no particular variety is wanted, just order Japan Persimmon and we will send best assortment.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Price: 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Josephine (American Honey). One of the very best of our native American persimmons in flavor and quality of fruit. Original tree grew in Missouri and was found by Samuel Miller.

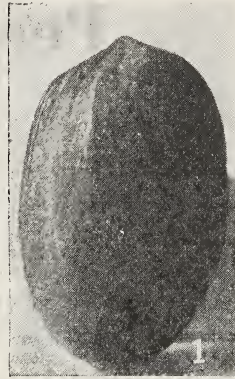
Kawakami.—A hybrid of the best native American with the Japanese. The fruit shows shape of the Tomato shaped Japan type, but the flavor is that of the American with all of the pucker left out. The size is larger than that of the native, being about 2 inches in diameter. Tree as hardy as the native American.

Male.—We have grafted some trees of the Male or Staminate trees, to be planted among above or native varieties where there are no staminate trees near by in order that the pistillate or bearing trees may secure pollen.

Native Seedlings.—These are grown from seed of Josephine and other fine but unnamed varieties of the American or native persimmon. **Price: 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.**

Dewberry

Mayes. (Austin's Improved, Austin-Mayes.) Very large, early, prolific. **Price, 40c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$18.00 per 1,000.**



Stuart Pecan



Van Deman Pecan

Blackberries

Plant 2 feet apart in rows, rows 7 feet apart, requiring 3,112 plants per acre. Succeed anywhere.

Read Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist. Price, \$1.50.

VARIETIES IN SUCCESSION.

McDonald.—Appears to be a hybrid between a blackberry and dewberry. Large and good quality. The flower being pistillate needs a staminate or perfect flowering kind near-by to pollinate; when thus pollinated it is very productive. **Price, dozen, 50c; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.**

Dallas.—Very vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive, large, fine. This is proving to be a very valuable market variety. **Price, dozen, 35c; \$2.50 per 100; \$22.00 per 1,000.**

Robison.—Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. Originated by Willard Robison at Cisco, Texas. It has fruited here for a number of years, and has proven itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures the climatic hardships most excellently. **Price, 75c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.**

Strawberries

Plant 16 inches apart in rows, rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, requiring 9,000 plants per acre. Deep loamy, sandy soil with clay sub-soil is preferable.

Read Fuller's Strawberry Culturist. **Price, 25c.**

Prices, 40c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Saint Louis.—Extra early, large, light red, showy.

Lady Thompson.—Blunt, top-shaped; medium to large bright red; prolific, but of short season.

Klondike.—Well suited for large range of the Southwest; best mid-season berry. Large, conical, bright red.

Aroma.—One of the best late varieties for the Southwest. Large, long tapering, dark red.

Raspberries

Price, 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Cardinal.—Very vigorous and prolific, dark red, very large. Originated in Kansas. Succeeding very well here. One of the most profitable varieties.

St. Regis.—An everbearing sort, large berry and firm. Bears from April on through to hot weather in the South, while it is claimed it will bear until frost in the North.

Kansas.—A very large, excellent fruited blackcap. One of the best for a dry, hot climate.

Grapes

1920-1921

We are known the world over for our Grapes. It will be to your advantage to get your vines from Headquarters.

Culture.—We have prepared a pamphlet on the culture of grapes which is reprint of chapter V and VI from "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE," and consists of 20 pages. This pamphlet will be sent free to all of our customers purchasing grape vines to the amount of \$2 or more, if such is requested. If the pamphlet is desired, please so request it when sending in your order. To others it will be mailed for 25 cents.

The following are good books on the grape:

"Foundations of American Grape Culture".....	\$2.50
"American Grape Growing and Wine Making".....	1.75
"Grape Culturist," Fuller.....	1.75
"Grape Grower's Guide," W. Cloriton.....	1.25
"Manual of American Grape Growing" by U. P. Hedrick. This is undoubtedly one of the best new books upon Grape Culture and is complete in every particular.....	2.50

PRICES:

On Headlight—25c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

On all other varieties: Single vines of any variety, 40c each; two vines of any one variety, 2 for 75c; 3 to 5 vines of any variety at 35c each; 6 to 10 vines of a variety at 33c each; 10 to 20 vines of a variety at 30c each; 20 to 40 vines of a variety at 27c each; 40 or more vines of a variety at 25c each.

This means that 12 vines made up of 12 varieties will be at 40 cents each; or 12 vines made up of 2 each of 6 varieties will be at 37 1-2 cents each; or 12 vines made up of 3 each of 4 varieties will be at 35 cents each; or 12 vines made up of 6 each of 2 varieties will be at 33 cents each; or 12 vines of one variety will be at 30 cents each; or 100 vines of one variety will be \$25; or 100 vines of 10 each of 10 kinds will be \$33.00.

DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

The varieties are named in the following descriptions in near the order in which they ripen as it is possible to do so. There is a variation from season to season.

(Many of the varieties are given fuller description and have full page illustrations in "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE"—Price \$2.50.

PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE.

Headlight.—Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early.

PERIOD II—JULY 1 TO 10.

Brilliant (Lindley x Delaware).—Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened, skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious; usually preferred for table and eating fresh to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord.

Cloeta (Parentage, America x R. W. Munson).—Cluster large, berry large black, handsome; skin thin; handles well; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly; far better quality than Concord. Vine very vigorous and prolific. Uses—market, table, red wine. Requires hot, dry weather to acquire high quality.

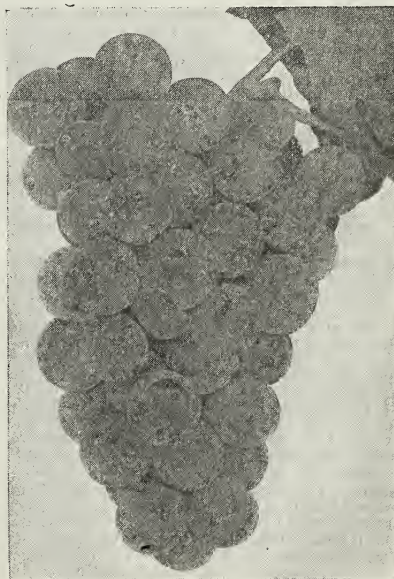
PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO 20.

Bell.—A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good, sure producer; cluster medium cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish yellow, rarely attacked with black rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored. Ripens just before Concord.

Hernito.—A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord; endures the climate of Texas better than Concord, but more specially recommended for Northern States, where something much better than Concord is desired. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black. Ripens before Concord and far superior to it; much more persistent to the cluster, never cracks and hence a much better shipper. Very prolific. An improvement upon the Herbert, which was regarded as Roger's best black hybrid. Illustrated, page 159, Foundation of American Grape Culture.

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1.

Lukfata (V. Champini x Moore's Early).—Growth strong, endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew.



R. W. Munson Grape

Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable.

Concord.—Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with bloom. A well known grape. Better North than South. In the South it does not ripen evenly.

R. W. Munson (Big Berry Post Oak x Triumph).—Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered. Berries when well grown medium to large, globular, persistent; black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties, flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it.

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10.

Captain.—Parentage—America cross with R. W. Munson. See description of these. Clusters very large; long, cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black, with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender; quality much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses—market, table, red wine. Use Concord or Krause as pollinators.

Xinta (America x R. W. Munson).—Growing strong. Clusters large, cylindrical, shouldered, with medium peduncle, fairly compact, unless not well pollenized, then loose; flowers have reflex stamens and perfect flowering kinds should be planted near such as Brilliant, Delaware or Gold Coin. Berries medium to large, globular, persistent, black, with little bloom; skin thin, never cracks; pulp meaty, tender and of a very agreeable, sprightly quality. Very prolific. An excellent market and wine grape.

Merladel.—A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; cluster large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, after Concord. Doing finely in Florida and southeastern part of United States. Pronounced of the best quality by many who have taken part in our "grape-tasting parties."

PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 TO 20.

America (Seedling of Jaeger No. 70).—Growth very strong. Cluster conical, sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scattering dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds; when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct, peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific, with long arm pruning and when pollenized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollenate itself.

Bailey (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph).—Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical, or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of pure, very good quality, considerably above Concord. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in south-central and southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well.

Ellen Scott.—Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Suitable to the South as far north as St. Louis and Cincinnati. Cluster large to very large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet covered with a delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly, of pure high quality, reminding one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripens after Catawba. This grape ought to be especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas, where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions, as well as regions farther north and east. We anticipate for this grape a great future, and believe we have produced no grape of greater value.

Blondin.—Combination of Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak, Norton Virginia and Herbemont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white, translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape.

PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 TO 30.

Catawba.—Cluster medium, conical; berries above medium, clear dark red, globose; skin thin, tough; pulp rather tender, juicy, sprightly, with a slight Muscat flavor, not foxy. Excellent for table and wine. Does well North and fairly well South. A good pollinating mate for the Fern.

Edna.—Hybrid of Armlong and Malaga. Large cluster with medium berries of slightly oval shape of greenish yellow. Quality of very best. Its large handsome cluster makes as fine a show as the best of the Malagas or Muscats. Ripens just after the Armalaga, a sister variety.

Carman (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph).—Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew; very prolific. Cluster large to very large, shouldered or branched, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord.

Gold Coin (Norton x Martha).—Growth medium. Cluster medium or above, ovate shouldered, proper degree of compactness. Berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe, persistent; skin thin, tough, never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot; pulp about same consistency as Concord; very juicy and exceedingly sweet; retains a little of the Martha flavor; liked by most persons. Very handsome in the basket and markets excellently.

Ronaldi.—Hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Cluster very large, with large, round yellow berries. Ripens a week later than the Edna and will hang for sometime after it ripens without injury. Another handsome cluster equaling any of the California varieties.

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER.

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August and first week in September, will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

Herbemont.—Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine.

Muench.—A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; clusters large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market; also fine for table.

Fern Munson (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba).—Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently.

Last Rose.—A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening later than the Fern Munson. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape.

Southern Muscadines

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollinate them.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled **THE MUSCADINE GRAPES**, by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas. Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade half tones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also *Farmers' Bulletin*, April, 1916, No. 709.

Prices: 75c each; \$7.00 per dozen.

James.—Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick but flavor good.

Thomas.—Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

Scuppernon.—Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

Male Muscadine.—To pollinate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful. One male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plant. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row.

Muscadine Seedlings.—These are grown from seed of La Salle, San Jacinto, and Scuppernon. The above named varieties grew near together with Albania, Armalaga and Gold Coin grapes near by. The seedlings may be pure and some may be hybrids. This cannot be determined until they fruit. Some may be staminate or male vines. We offer these seedlings only to those who wish to experiment. Some of them may prove extraordinary.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Many fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 ft. across and 2½ ft. deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good, loamy, moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of four feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with rakings of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention. See further instructions on page 2 under "Care of Trees on Arrival."

Your chief happiness lies in the growing ornaments surrounding your home. Such ornaments refine and purify. Neglect them not. Plant 20 to 25 feet on sidewalks; 25 to 30 feet apart in yards and parks.

See list of books in front part of catalog.

(These prices, as do all others in catalog, include the packing, which on shade trees is quite expensive. Those who come to nursery and take shade trees in their own conveyance will be allowed a discount of 25% from these prices).

PRICES.

Size.	Each	Doz.	100
A 4 to 5 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$30.00
B 6 to 8 ft.....	.50	5.00	40.00
C 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. caliper.	.75	8.00	60.00
D 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	1.00	10.00	
E 8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 1¾ in. cal.	1.50	16.00	
F 8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal....	2.00	20.00	
G 10 ft. up, 2 to 2½ in. cal....	3.00	33.00	
H 10 ft. up, 2½ to 3 in. and up.	5.00	55.00	

Elm, American White (*Ulmus Americana*).—Our tall, wide-spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm. The new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at the ends, often, however (forming the vast type), limbs gracefully upward. Attains one hundred feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings. Have sizes A, B, C.

Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*).—Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees, in all soils and conditions. Invaluable as street trees or as single specimens on the lawn and in grouping. We have found the hackberries, four to seven years old,

transplant better than younger trees, which is very uncommon, the opposite of most trees. Plant with the view of their standing and growing for generations. Have sizes A and B only.

Locust, Black (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).—A well-known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, windbreaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable. Have all sizes.

Sycamore.—Very symmetrical, quick growing. Easy to transplant. Older trees have white underbark. Large leaves. Adapted equally well to black and sandy soils. Have all sizes.

Live Oak.—One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees for the South, and as far North as Red River and Tennessee River. Large trees are difficult to transplant unless unusual care is taken. But the smaller size is much more successful, and we suggest to those who desire to get a start to try the smaller size. We have them 2 to 3 feet high at 50 cents each.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscape, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand, which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrub that makes a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the climatic conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest. We can supply most of the shrubs in one, two or three-year sizes, from 6 inches to 5 feet high.



Cape Myrtle

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. (*Hybiscus Syriacus*).—Altheas are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, blooming for a long time, and deserve to be in every collection. We have an assortment of distinct kinds, namely, Duchess de Brabant, purplish red; Joan de Arc, pure white, and Banner, variegated white with pink penciling.

Ages.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.35	\$3.50
2-year.....	.75	7.50

Butterfly Bush.—So named because the flowers attract the butterflies, and if there are many butterflies in the region, they will be swarming over the bush while in bloom. It is a strong growing shrub, with weeping branches, and at end of each branch there is a pendant of heliotrope-like flowers of heliotrope or lavender color.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	5.00

Bush Honeysuckle.—Upright with bending canes. Blooms in February with sweet white flowers.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.25	\$2.50
2-year.....	.35	3.50
3-year.....	.50	5.00

Berberis Thunbergi. (*Thunberg's Barberrry*).—Dwarf. Inimitably neat and dense of growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. Yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruit, the foliage changing in fall to scarlet and gold.

Size.	Each	Doz.
2-year, 10 to 18-inch.....	\$.40	\$4.00

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS—Cont'd.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*).—This is a Southern plant, much esteemed, very effective both as a single specimen of a small tree, or in groups, as a large shrub. Blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers in immense panicles. A single tree on the lawn is most effective, or a mass of them produces a most magnificent background. We have only one color, the Imperial Pink, which is the most popular.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.35	\$3.50
2-year.....	.50	5.00

Deutzias.—Valuable, self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarf, for borders or for planting near the house. We have two sorts, namely:

Deutzia Crenata.—Upright woody shrub that blooms early in spring, profuse and fragrant. Light pink.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.25	\$2.25

Deutzia Watsonii (*Pride of Rochester*).—Double pure white.

Size.	Each	Doz.
2-year.....	\$.40	\$4.00

Lilacs (*Syringa*).—Best beloved of all the old-time garden shrubs, whose flowers never fail to charm with their delicate beauty or refresh with their fragrance. Have white and purple.

Size.	Each	Doz.
2-year—18-inch.....	\$.30	\$3.00

Philadelphia Coronarius, or Mock Orange (Improperly called *Syringa*, Sweet *Syringa*, etc.).—A rather upright shrub of good appearance, bearing in April a profusion of single flowers one inch wide in rather dense racemes; very fragrant and effective.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00
2-year.....	.35	3.50

Pomegranates.—Shrubs with glossy green leaves, with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. Generally hardy in north Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and south. We have two colors: Double Salmon Pomegranate, Double Scarlet Pomegranate.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00
2-year.....	.35	3.50

Pyrus Japonica (*Scarlet* or *Japan Quince*, Devil's Fire).—A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers very early in spring; in full bloom before leaves come out. Fine for single specimen, screen or hedge.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year only.....	\$.20	\$2.00

SALVIAS.

Gregii.—A new shrub found native in southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1 foot.....	\$.40	\$4.00
2 foot.....	.50	5.00

SPIREA.

All the *Spireas* bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

Spirea Billardii.—Strong growth. Spikes three to five inches long of closely set flowerlets of pinkish red color. Profuse and blooms all summer.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00
2-year.....	.30	3.00

Spirea Prunifolia fl. pl. (*Bridal Wreath*).—Plum leaved foliage; tall growing, but will prune to any desired height. Blooms early in March and is very effective with

its long, graceful curving branches covered thickly their whole length with small, double white flowers.

Sizes	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00
2-year.....	.35	3.50

Spirea Van Houttei.—Pure snow white, single flower, with dark eye in center, borne in globose clusters similar to *Reevesii* in this respect; very graceful. A complete fountain of pure white bloom in April.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.25	\$2.50
2-year.....	.40	4.00

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—A dwarf form with clusters of flowers shape of *lantana* in lavender and pink. One-year plants only.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.35	\$3.50

OTHER SHRUBS.

Calycanthus Floridus.—The sweet-scented shrub.

Size.	Each	Doz.
2-year.....	\$.40	\$4.00

Mint Tree (*Vitex*).—Sometimes called the Chaste Tree. A shrub-like tree with dark green foliage, deeply fingered leaves, bloom in heat of summer with mint-scented blue flowers.

Size.	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	\$5.00

Flowering Willow.—So-called. A tall tree-like shrub having willow-like foliage, blooming in hottest of weather, with tubular flowers 1 to 1½ inches long. Have purple and white.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year size, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5.00

Japanese Tamarix Plumosa.—Fine green feathery foliage, with terminal short spikes of lavender colored flowers.

Size.	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 ft. trees.....	\$.50	\$5.00

Japanese Barberry.—One-year, 25c each.

Hardy Orange.—See under Hedging Plants.

Climbing Vines

These constitute nature's own living drapery; indispensable to "set-off" the various objects of a well-appointed place. They are very graceful and effective.

Hall's Honeysuckle.—Very dense foliated evergreen, with white and yellow flowers. Best for covering fences, walls, porches, etc.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00
2-year.....	.35	3.50

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen.—Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.15	\$1.75
2-year.....	.30	3.00

Honeysuckle, Fuchsia Leaved.—Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla with yellow inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen; one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	.25	2.50

Trumpet Creeper.—A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.15	\$1.25

Wistaria (*American Purple*).—Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).—Five lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous.

Size.	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$.15	\$1.50

[illegible]

Coniferous Evergreens

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

Golden Arborvitae.—Globe or round form. Slow growing, of close texture.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
4 to 6-inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50
6 to 12-inch.....	.35	3.50

No larger sizes.

Golden Arborvitae.—Pyramidal form. Slow growing, but grows taller and not in the round form.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
6 to 8-inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50
8 to 12-inch.....	.40	4.00

No larger sizes.

Irish Juniper.—Tall, spear-shaped, with cedar-like foliage, but of short needles.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
6 to 10-inch.....	\$.35	\$3.50

No other sizes.

Sauvin or Trailing Juniper.—Dark green, growing flat on ground, generally in triangular form. Very attractive for single beds, in corners or at end of walks.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
6 to 8-inch.....	\$.35	\$3.50
8 to 15-inch.....	.50	5.00

Red Cedar or Juniper Virginiana.—This is a very hardy evergreen, used either as specimens, or in hedges, or as wind breaks. They grow more rapidly than the arborvitae.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 ft.....	\$.25	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.40	4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.50

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

These comprise such Evergreens as Magnolia, Cape Jasmine, Laurel, etc. The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better, in addition to these precautions, to have the leaves removed from most kinds when taken up and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Euonymus Japonica.—An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1-year, single stem.....	\$.20	\$1.75
2-year, stocky branched.....	.50	5.00

Magnolia Grandiflora.—The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern States. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up and treated as in our handling they are readily transplanted. We do not clip the leaves off unless so instructed.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 ft.....	\$.60	
2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	

Evergreen Box.—A splendid, perfectly hardy evergreen shrub; excellent for cemetery planting and for ornamental screens and hedges. Valuable to plant along narrow walks and in small beds, as it is a very slow grower.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
6 to 8-inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50

Cape Jessamine.—An evergreen with slick, beautiful green leaves, bearing in spring beautiful white rose-like bud-flowers, scented.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.
6 to 10-inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50
12 to 18-inch.....	.40	4.00



Golden Arborvitae, 4 Years Old

(We have none this season as large as here shown.)

Hedging Plants

Armour Privet.—Darker green and more nearly evergreen than California Privet. Plant more spreading than California Privet, and will endure more cold. Not so easy to root from cuttings as the California, and for this reason stock is limited.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.50	16.00

California Privet.—One of the most popular; used for screening or hedging purposes around yards and lawns; also splendid for single specimens. Nearly evergreen.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 12-inch.....	\$.10	\$.75	\$4.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.15	1.25	5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	2.00	10.00

Hardy Orange (Citrus Trifoliata.)—This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.	100
1-year seedlings, 3 to 6-inch.....	\$.05	\$.35	\$2.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.15	1.60	8.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00	35.00

Euonymus Japonica.—An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

See under evergreens for prices.

Tamarix Plumosa.—A very pretty feathery foliaged tree that is evergreen. Used for making windbreaks as well as for ornamental hedging.

Sizes.	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 5 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00

Perennials

HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL HIBISCUS.

By hybridizing the native species *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *Hibiscus Militaris* and *Hibiscus Coccineus*, we have obtained from the common Marshmallows a most remarkable lot of splendid varieties in numerous shades from pure white with crimson eye, through most delicate and rich pinks from bluish to dark pink, crimson of many shades, and glowing scarlet, as though glossed with varnish. The colors all are of clear, fresh, lively shades. This group of wonderful flowers, rich enough for the garden of any king, eclipsing *Cosmos* and *Shasta Daisies* a thousand times, we have produced in a few generations of selecting and crossing. The flowers are often 8 to 12 inches in diameter and glow like suns of various colors. As soon as known, these new creations will become exceedingly popular, as the plants are of the easiest culture and are perpetual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 3 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) tops as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

As the plants do not come true from seed, so we do not list separate colors, but send the roots, which may bloom either Scarlet, Pink or White with variations, no two hardly alike.

1-year roots.....	Each	Doz.	100
2-year roots.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$9.00
	.25	2.40	18.00

We have saved seed from the choicest plants, mixing the colors, which we offer at 25 cents per packet. The seed should be sown in April, about cotton-planting time, in loamy, well pulverized soil, about an inch deep.

Iris. A fine bedding perennial, blooming early in spring, with double flag-like flowers, in various shades of blue and purple. We have an assortment of 10 of the best German varieties.....	Each	Doz.	100
	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$4.00

Roses

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Our stock this season is very limited and most likely all will be sold early in season.

Prices: No. 1, 18 inches and up, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12. No. 2, under 15 inches, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Marshall P. Wilder.—Upright habit. Deep rich red, semi-globular.

Madam Masson.—Hardy upright. Large open crimson flower.

Pink Cochet.—A very fine free blooming, bright pink, opening from a beautiful bud.

Franceska Krueger.—Very profuse bloomer. Light pink, with coppery-yellow tinge.

Bessie Brown.—Erect stems, with large petals. White flushed with shell-pink, growing deeper towards center.

Burbank.—Bright rose pink, [a shade darker than *Hermosa*.

White Cochet.—Of the same habit in growth and free blooming quality of the *Pink Cochet*. The same beautiful bud, except it is white on opening, with outer petals pink.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—One of the most satisfactory pure white roses we grow for our climate. Has long handsome buds, pure white, with no shadings of any other color.

La France.—Pure pink, large bud. Plant does not grow as large as most varieties, but is very hardy.

President Taft.—Shell pink, of intense distinctive color. Globular, on good, strong, long stem.

Etoile de France.—One of our most satisfactory dark rich red. Handsome bud on good stem.

J. J. L. Mock.—Clear, imperial pink, with reverse of petals rosy, silvery-white.

Helen Gould.—Rosy-crimson, with long beautiful buds.

The Queen.—A fine bloomer of pure white flowers. Bud globular, but soon opening into the full flower which is quite showy. Good profuse bloomer for the South.

